

INAUGURATION OF  
NATION'S EXECUTIVEAn Imposing  
Display  
Given.VAST CROWDS  
GATHEREDMcKinley and Roose-  
velt's Big  
Day.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—William McKinley of Ohio was today inducted into the Presidential office, being the eighth in the illustrious line of Presidents of the United States thus honored by the American people with a second and consecutive term. Simultaneously, Theodore Roosevelt of New York became Vice President of the United States. The ceremony that marked this second assumption by President McKinley of the cares of state was most impressive and full of suggestions of the development of the republic during the past four years.

At 8 o'clock a. m. a drizzling rain was falling and at dawn the heavy clouds almost obscured the sun. About 8 o'clock the clouds began to break and in the course of an hour broad beams of sunlight swept the avenue.

On the whole the weather promised to redeem the pledge of the weather bureau that this day would be a glorious one, the temperature being mild and broad stretches of blue sky appearing as the sun forced its way through the clouds.

The weather took a change for the worse before noon. The skies became overcast and before 1 o'clock a light rain was falling.

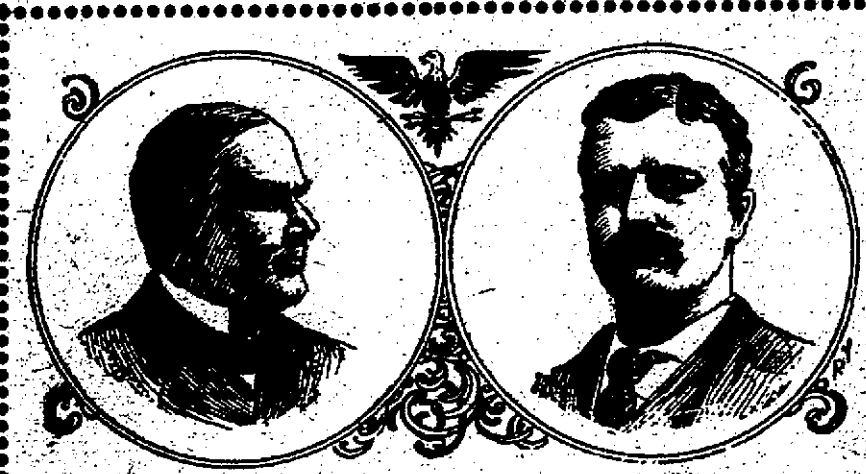
While the President was speaking the rain almost entirely ceased, though thousands of umbrellas were still held aloft.

Every Presidential inauguration in recent years has had its parade, always creditable in size, in variety, and usually having some distinctive features. That which followed President McKinley today on his return from the capitol to the White House, and passed in review there before him, was different from all its predecessors in the majestic predominance of the military feature. The civil contingent was quite up to the average in point of numbers; yet by actual count made by the marshals, the men in soldierly uniforms outnumbered the civilians in line by more than three to one. In the serried ranks of blue were many soldiers who had carried the country's flag far out into the world and had waged a war which was all in the future when the last inaugural procession marched along Pennsylvania avenue.

With the younger veterans and in the place of honor, as the President's escort, marched another contingent made up entirely of soldiers of the Civil war, all gray-haired and showing in gait and bent forms marks of the passage of years and of the lingering effects of the great battles and campaigns in the most stupendous struggle that the world has seen, and it was an easy prophecy to observe that never again would they be able to make as brave and numerous a showing in their effort to escort a President on the occasion of his accession to office. At their head, to quicken their steps, marched the Rough Rider band, suggestive of the extraordinary organization which marked one of the most inspiring chapters in the history of the volunteer army of the United States.

For the first time in a quarter of a century the President rode from the White House to the capitol without a successor beside him in his carriage. Grant was the last of the Presidents of the United States up to this time to occupy a similar position. President McKinley had for his companions in his carriage members of the committee specially chosen by Congress to take charge of the inauguration, headed by Senator Mark Hanna, himself a national figure.

The American navy, which had so distinguished itself in the past four years, was represented in the ceremonies more numerously than ever before. Half a dozen warships, more than have been assembled on the Potomac since the days of the Civil war, contributed through their sailors and marines one of the most unique and enjoyable features of the ceremony, marching over a thousand strong. Down on the waterfront lay moored the famous old flagship Hartford, inspiring stirring recollections of the fierce naval combats of the Civil war, while at the navy yard floated the grim double turreted monitor Puritan, symbolic of later days warfare. Further down the Potomac lay other vessels unable to get up the



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

VICE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

river to Washington, but whose crews swelled the list of paraders.

The states of the Union rendered their homage to the President and demonstrated that no party feeling dominated today's great event by the attendance of fourteen Governors representing North, South, East and West, most of them accompanied by numerous staffs. There were Governor Odell of New York, Governor Yates of Illinois, Governor Bliss of Michigan, Governor Van Sandt of Minnesota, Governor Richards of Wyoming, Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, Governor Dwyer of Nebraska, Governor Shaw of Iowa, Governor Crane of Massachusetts, Governor McMillan of Tennessee, Governor Barnes of Oklahoma, Governor Smith of Maryland, Governor Longino of Mississippi.

Though worn and weary, the legislative branch of the Government executed its part in the day's ceremonies, though the protracted sessions of the last four days, involving work day and night, had imposed severe physical strain upon the members.

ADDRESS BY  
THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Mr. McKinley took the oath of office at 1:17 and immediately began his inaugural address, which follows:

My Fellow Citizens:

When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1897, there was great anxiety and concern over our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the Government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs.

and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the Congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the Congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of \$41,000,000. Then there was deep solitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed and American production finds good markets at home and abroad. Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unapproachable volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the Executive and the Congress. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in national administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless expenditure in needless or profligate public expenditures. While the Congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the executive departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement, and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance.

Honesty, capacity and industry are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment. They should be fundamental requisites to original appointment and the surest guarantee against removal.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort in preparation for the impending peril. I

DEATH OF W. M. EVARTS, LAWYER AND  
STATESMAN, ONCE AT HEAD OF CABINET

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—William Maxwell Everts died shortly after 9 o'clock this morning in his home, 231 Second avenue. His last words were, "Morning is coming." He was 53 years of age on February 6. He had not been out of Red Brick mansion for the last three years, but during that time his mind retained all of its clearness. Newspapers and magazines were read to him daily. He still retained his interest in the firm of Everts, Choate and Beaman, desiring that his name should figure in the partnership until his death.

He contracted pneumonia on Saturday last—how, no one seems to know. He began to show some improvement and yesterday there was hope that he would recover from the attack. Toward evening a change was apparent, and Dr. Lambert remained at the bedside all night. At 4 o'clock this morning Everts grew worse, and his family was summoned. He rapidly sank and at 8 o'clock lapsed into unconsciousness from which he did not emerge. He passed away at 9:15 o'clock. From the time he became unconscious all the children of the dying man and his wife were in the room. There are four sons and four daughters.

Rev. Prescott Everts and the aged Mrs. Everts, almost as old as her husband, knelt by the bedside when the minister came. The minister had his arm about his mother, and both of their heads were bent in prayer.

Gray light began to show in the curtained room shortly before 6 o'clock, and he turned his head slowly and watched it. His voice scarcely rose above a whisper. He smiled faintly at those who stood at his bedside, and his eyes closed. He was unconscious. He will be buried in Windsor, Vermont, his wife's birthplace, where he established his country home, Rannymede.

After one of the most brilliant careers in the annals of the American bar, William M. Everts has gradually slipped out of public life, and for many years has not participated in any of the actions of the outside world in which he was formerly such a prominent factor. His last public appearance was at a meeting of the Bar Association of New York, of which he was the first president, on February 12, 1896. At that time his feebleness was painfully noticeable. About three years ago he suffered from an extraordinary attack of grip. As he was then upward of 70 years old it was feared that he would never recover. Slowly, however, he gained strength, until at last the disease was conquered, but since then he has faded away, the iron frame and splendid constitution which formerly were equal to almost any strain, having finally broken under the burden of advancing years. Recently he has not been able even to indulge in the



slight amusement of being placed by the window to watch the passing people, but he has been confined almost constantly to his bed.

Fifty years ago Everts first became prominent at the bar of New York. For the next forty years his career was almost unbroken series of legal, editorial and political triumphs. He is the only lawyer in the world who ever got a single fee of \$500,000; he defended Henry Ward Beecher in the famous Tilton case; he helped make Rutherford B. Hayes President of the United States; he defended President Andrew Johnson when the attempt was made to impeach him; he represented the United States in the Alabama claims case; he served as Secretary of State in the Hayes Cabinet and as Attorney General under Johnson and rounded out his public career as a United States Senator from the State of New York.

William M. Everts came of good Puritan ancestry. His father was a philanthropist and the editor of a religious magazine in Boston, where in 1815 William was born. For many years during his son's younger life the elder Everts served as secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Young William early became distinguished as a student. After getting a good elementary education, he entered Yale college with the famous class of 1837. At Yale he made a record as a thorough student, being especially fond of and proficient in the classics. After a year at the Harvard Law School he entered a law office in New York. Almost immediately he achieved a reputation.

In 1840 his partner, Hall, was appointed United States District Attorney and made Everts his deputy, a position he

held all that in honor could be done to avert the war but without avail. It became inevitable and the Congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally favorable for American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the Government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other countries they may be settled by peaceful arbitration, and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

Entrusted for the second time with the office of President, I come upon its duties with my quietest and the greatest responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the co-operation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me for the great task I now undertake, to believe that those who voluntarily committed to me the trust imposed upon the Chief Executive of the Republic, will give to me generous support in my quietest to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and to care that the laws be faithfully executed. The national purpose is indicated through a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When once it is registered

(Continued on Page 41)

## FRISCO'S SCORE.

Small Pox in Town and Possibly  
Flu.

An excerpt from a letter received by G. J. Walker, manager of the Metropolitan Meat Company, Ltd., from G. F. McLeod, the company's agent in San Francisco, reads as follows:

"There is quite a smallpox scare on here at present. Cases are developing in all parts of the city, not being confined to some one locality as in former epidemics. Nearly everyone is getting vaccinated and it is quite the rage. The plague commission that was sent from Washington report that while they were here they investigated six cases of plague and say that it has been here some time. They have handed their report to Mayor Pfeiffer, ignoring the Governor of the state. I don't know whether the papers will publish it or not. They think that the plague in Honolulu developed here. They give as a reason for its not spreading, that in San Francisco, the trade winds and fog and the good drainage of the sewer system."

SHRINERS ON  
ISLAND SANDSCaravan From the  
Land of the  
Giaours.AUTO'S IN PLACE  
OF DROMEDARIESThe Fezzed Invaders Occupy the  
Best Camps in the  
City.

(From Thursday's daily.)

L OAHU. Shriners, as soon as the Sierra was sighted coming from the Coast yesterday afternoon, stood by to pay out all the rope which their brothers on the great ship might need to hold on to.

A large reception committee had chartered the fleet tug Fearless to go out and meet the Sierra, and soon after it was generally known that the Oceanic boat was coming, the party started out of the harbor on the tug and went alongside of the big steamship just as she arrived off the harbor.

Greetings were exchanged between the local Shriners and the two hundred and odd brothers on the Sierra as the tug approached the large vessel. Then the Honolulu Shriners climbed over the side of the Sierra and swarmed upon her decks to grasp the pilgrims by the hand and welcome them to the Paradise of the Pacific and all its thousand charms. The tug returned to the Pacific Mail wharf, while alohas were exchanged on the Sierra and plans made for the capture of Honolulu.

All of the Shriners aboard were greatly impressed with their first glimpse of the city from the deck of the steamer. The beauty of the Island of Oahu gladdened their hearts and they voted this the best spot on the face of the earth long before the vessel rounded Diamond Head and the glory of Honolulu burst upon their gaze.

They had seen pictures of the Paradise of the Pacific and had read books on the Islands, full of information gathered for the most part by persons who had spent from three to thirty days in this part of the world and then felt called to write a history of the Hawaiians. They had heard people talk of the delights of this fair realm and had often dreamed of a tropic life, but their first vision of Honolulu was far beyond their imaginings.

They welcomed the sight with all their hearts and Honoluluans welcomed the coming of the Shriners.

There was a great crowd on the Oceanic wharf to note the arrival of the pilgrims and a long line of automobiles waited outside of the gate to whisk them to the Moana hotel. They were not long in getting ashore after the gangway had been let down and they were made to feel at home before they had been on the soil of this Territory half a minute.

There was little or no attempt on the part of the local Shriners to receive the visitors formally. As soon as they landed they divided into small groups and were whirled away to the Moana hotel at Waikiki in the automobiles and to the various other hostilities where quarters had been previously engaged for them.

Both the Moana hotel and the Hawaiian were decorated and enlivened for the reception of the wearers of the fezzes and their wives and others, and an air of festivity hung over the town. The visitors were delighted at their reception and were loud in their praises of everything tropical, Hawaiian and metropolitan. The autos had to make quick runs to and fro in order to accommodate the large party.

Lou B. Winsor, Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shriners of North America, was one of the first of the party to come ashore. He is assisted by a committee on arrangements consisting of G. F. Sinclair, T. W. Strahan, Charles E. Fink, C. B. Quigley, J. C. Hurdner, who all hail from Grand Rapids, Michigan; F. W. Lyle and J. A. Wolcott of Dowagiac, Michigan, and L. E. Wood, Niles, Michigan.

This committee will meet today with that of the local temple of Shriners and agree upon a program of entertainment. The local Shriners allowed their visitors to settle themselves into their new element and gave them a chance to go out and buy linen suits, lahala hats, puparoes and leis, which they did with a vim. The lei stands were descended upon like wolves on a sheepfold and, like all Shriners, the newcomers wore them as if to the mabor born.

The signal was given immediately upon landing, "Hold on to the rope!" and the Shriners obeyed the mysterious injunction of the order. They spread out all over the hot sands, raided the stores, made themselves look tropical, visited all the sights they could find in one day and night found them again at their hotels listening to the music of Kappelmeister Berger's band at the

Moana hotel and the airs and music of Hawaii met at the Hawaiian hotel, where Solomon and his quintet of native players delighted all who fell under its influence. Both hotels were ablaze with light. The Hawaiian was clothed with fluttering arrays of flags, signal colors and bunting until its outlines could barely be discerned. Every tree was aglow with parti-hued electric lights enscathed amongst the foliage and the lanals were made more beautiful by the presence of prettily gowned women.

At the Moana hotel the lobbies, rotunda and wide promenading porches were filled with a throng of fashionably dressed people and Shriners who were distinguishable by their handsome badges and Masonic air. The great new hostelry was ablaze with lights and the guests were in the best of humor.

The party consisted of 214 Shriners, and with their wives and others accompanying the party, make up a grand total of 178 persons. The local Shriners expected a much larger number, somewhere in the neighborhood of 250 people. They represent almost every section of the United States, but are principally from the region of the Great Lakes.

The Honolulu Shriners have gotten out a handsome souvenir of the occasion, entitled "Pilgrimage to Hawaii—Institution of Aloha Temple." The proclamation within its covers is unique. "Es Selamu Aleikum!" it commences. "Far across the waters of sea and desert, at the muezzin's call, the Nobles of Saladin Temple have set their faces to the Orient, and, girding up their loins, have journeyed in their caravan to this verdant Oasis of Hawaii, there with Mystic, Magnificent, Moslem rites to inaugurate within some fire-deserted crater, whose sands yet hold the correct degree of warmth, a new temple, the Temple of Aloha!"

"All Nobles and their Train will be very welcome to Hawaii, where our people shall receive them with open arms and our clubs and other institutions salute them. Everyone and everything, from the vomiting volcanoes to the torrid Tobacco, will endeavor to prepare a hot time generally. Those who have not frequented volcanoes will do well to remember when climbing amid fire-lit caves or swinging across steaming cauldrons to 'Hold on to the rope.' 'Time,' who has become a Noble for the occasion, has promised to get a 'move on' and is practicing the glissade in order that his share of the entertainment may go off smoothly. The glories of this Mecca of Meccas will on their brightest hues, the waves will wear their whitest caps and churn themselves into a surf-eit of delight. There will be wild goats on the Island that may—but that is yet another story. There will be divers' amusements. When bathing 'hang on to the rope' and look out for sharks. Surf-riding may recall other days as you glide down the watery avalanches. All participants in surf-riding must remember the canoe cry of 'Wela Ka Hao,' which is the watchword, password and general counter-slogan of this pilgrimage and of Aloha Temple."

On Saturday the Shriners will participate in the delights of the native luau at the Maternity Home fete. The Shriners will give a ball in their honor at the drill shed and the entire aggregation of "fezzers" will attend the theater on the night when Noble Louis Morrison, the veteran actor—the original dramatic Mephistopheles—makes his initial appearance on the Hawaiian opera stage.

The general committee of the local Mystics is: Dr. C. B. Wood, chairman; Andrew Brown, J. G. Rothwell, J. B. Pratt, L. T. Grant, F. J. Amweg, B. G. Iolt, Vernon Tenney, Wm. Auld, and he same members are scattered through the various other committees.

## CABLE BILL KILLED.

## Its Fate is Laid to the "Autocrat of the House."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator Perkins' amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$500,000 for a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, was stricken out by the committee on appropriations today after a vigorous fight had been made in its behalf.

"It's not that we don't want a cable," said one of the committee today. "On the contrary, we are earnestly in favor of telegraphic communication with Hawaii and the Philippines, but the Senate has done all it can toward the building of a cable, and the matter is now up to the House. A year ago the cable bill passed the Senate. Speaker Henderson has had it in his power at any time during this session to bring up the bill, which in all probability would pass. I believe there is an overwhelming sentiment in the House in favor of cable construction, but so long as the autocrat of the House interposes his edict the matter cannot even be considered."

## Jump in Sugar Stock.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A rise of seven points net, or nine and one-quarter points from the low price of the morning, was the sensational record of the American Sugar Refining Company stock today. The closing price of the stock was 142½ and the top price 142. The dealings were on 120,100 shares.

J. J. Hill may worry the steel trust in regard to raw material.



# BURGHERS YIELD.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—An announcement, declared to be official, was made that Commandant Louis Botha had surrendered to Lord Kitchener, the commander-in-chief, in the Middleburg district.

Later it was reported that the message was an unofficial one.

An earlier message was to the effect that Botha's force was moving towards Viljoen's headquarters, at Roosenek, seventy miles northwest of Middleburg and thirty west of Lydenburg.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Three hundred surrendered to General French after the fighting.

Lord Kitchener has reached Middleburg. He reports that up to the 25th inst. General French's additional captures include one 19-pounder Krupp, one Howitzer, one Maxim, 20,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 6,000 cattle, 10,000 sheep, 287 wagons. There were no British casualties.

The Boers in Pretoria are filled with consternation at General French's successes.

General French's scouts have discovered a cannon and some ammunition which had been buried by the Boers. The conflicting statements regarding Commandant Botha's surrender are the outcome of his wife's return to Pretoria after urging her husband to yield. Mr. St. John Broderick, Minister for War, stated in the Commons that nothing official with reference to the surrender had been received.

## DE WET ADVISED SURRENDER.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Commandant De Wet recently advised Commandant Hertzog that unless the raid into Cape Colony proved a signal success it would be better to consider the advisability of surrendering.

Commandant Hertzog has now succeeded in effecting a junction with De Wet and Steyn and the three are camped together on the south bank of the Orange river.

Colonel Thornycroft's brigade is passing towards them from the west and the other British commanders are converging to intercept them in every direction.

De Wet is preparing to move eastward across the railway between Norval's Point and Naauwpoort junction.

In Saturday's engagement with Commandant De Wet's force, Captain W. C. Marcor of the Coldstream Guards and Privates Sheehan, O'Brien and Green of the Victorian Mounted Rifles captured a 15-pounder.

Sir Alfred Milner confirms a report that Commandant Hertzog fogged a Kafir named Esau at Calvinia so brutally that the punishment proved fatal.

## BRITISH GRIP TIGHTER.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Mr. Bureleigh, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, cabled on Tuesday evening that the Orange river was still high and that the British column was tightening its grip on Steyn and De Wet. Hertzog is near Petrusville (ten miles west of Zand Drift, through which De Wet's force crossed into Cape Colony), and the patrols are engaged. A battle is imminent.

Forty Boers were captured near Willowmore, 110 miles northwest of Port Elizabeth.

Commandant Scheepers's laager at Willowmore, with all supplies, was captured when the bulk of the commando was absent.

## SHELLED THE BOERS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A force of New Zealanders in Zeerust, in the Western Transvaal, shelled the Boers southwards of the town and compelled them to remove their laagers.

They also captured some cattle. The garrison of Zeerust, which has been frequently threatened by large sections of the enemy, has succeeded in erecting bomb proofs for the entrenchments and entanglements to guard the approaches of the town.

It is evident from the above that the garrison of Zeerust, of which the New Zealanders form a part, or possibly the whole, is in a state of siege.

## RAIDING RAILROADS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Boers at Pietersburg, the terminus of the railway north of Pretoria, are running trains southwards as far as Warmbaths, watching for an opportunity to destroy the railway bridge across the Piensar river and thus cripple the operations of the expedition now operating at Pretoria for the subjugation of the Northern Transvaal.

## KRUGER'S BEREAVEMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Krueger has been informed that one of his grandsons (Piet Krueger) and a son-in-law (Commandant Malon), both serving with De la Rey's commando, were recently killed in an engagement in the Rustenburg district, west of Pretoria.

## DE WET LOSES HEAVILY.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—In an engagement on Saturday with De Wet, two commandos and 200 of De Wet's followers were captured.

A 15-pounder was captured by Captain W. C. Marcor of the Coldstream Guards and Privates Sheehan, O'Brien and Green of the Victorian Mounted Rifles.

Hertzog has effected a junction with De Wet and Steyn and the three are camped together on the south bank of the Orange river. Colonel Thornycroft is pressing towards them from the west and other commanders are converging to intercept them in every direction. De Wet is preparing to move eastward across the railway between Norval's Point and Naauwpoort.

Torrential rains have rendered the Orange river impassable for some days. The Boers under Commandant Lucas Meyer are retreating before General French and Colonel R. N. Read into the Dongola bush on the Swaziland frontier.

Mr. St. John Broderick, Secretary of State for War in the Commons, stated that of the Boer women detained in English camps those whose husbands were in commandos received reduced rations, while other women were on full rations.

## HERTZOG ON THE MOVE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Commandant

Hertzog is striving to join De Wet at Petrusville.

Commandant Botha is between Ermelo and Middleburg, on the Delagoa line.

The war office is increasing the number of Yeomanry for the Cape to fifteen thousand.

Ten thousand reinforcements, mostly mounted troops and artillery, sail before March 14th.

The Boers under Commandant Lucas Meyer are retreating before General French and Colonel R. N. Read into the Dongola bush, on the Swaziland frontier.

Commandant Botha is between Ermelo and Middleburg, on the Delagoa bay railway line.

## BRITISH SURRENDERS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Broderick stated that ninety-nine courts of inquiry had been held regarding twenty cases of British surrenders in South Africa, resulting in the dismissal or placing on half pay of ten officers and inflicting penalties on others. The cases involving court-martial would be made public.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Four hundred Boers on Saturday attacked Fish River railway station, twenty miles north of Cradock, in Central Cape Colony. The garrison, consisting of forty men of the Lancaster regiment and a few Cape police, made a gallant defense until an armored train arrived with assistance. The Boers lost sixteen killed and wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Baron Strathcona entertained the officers of Strathcona's Horse, who are en route for Canada. Lord Roberts, General Buller, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Chamberlain were present.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of a speech, said the fact of colonists volunteering for active service had had an enormously far-reaching result. It was difficult to limit the number of colonists willing to serve. While the Empire had such noble sons it could defy the four corners of the earth.

## MURPHY IN NEW ZEALAND

The following letter from Francis Murphy, head of the Gospel Temperance movement, has been received by the editor of this paper. From time to time Mr. Murphy will give the readers of this paper accounts of the progress of his work in the antipodes:

Auckland, N. Z., Feb. 25, 1901.

My Dear Friend: I had a very delightful trip on the Sonoma to this city, where I have received the most cordial welcome. It is possible I may do some work here. It takes some time to get organized. I often think of the delightful series of Gospel Temperance meetings held on the island, and the generous, wholehearted assistance given me by the press of your city, and especially the work done by your reporter, Miss O'Connell. My loving regards to all the people, ministers and press. Hoping the signers will stand true, God be with you and your loved ones, yours in haste.

## FRANCIS MURPHY.

The following dispatch shows that Mr. Murphy is again in harness:

AUCKLAND, March 1.—Mr. Murphy had large meetings at the fireball and afterwards at the Central Mission Hall, on February 28. About a thousand persons were present, and a large number signed the pledge and donned the blue ribbon. The interest in Mr. Murphy's movement is evidently growing, and the movement is promising to be a great success. Mr. Murphy is humorous and pathetic, at one time moving the audience to tears, and again to ripples of laughter.

## DEATH LIST OF RIO DE JANEIRO

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The total number drowned in the wreck of the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro was 35 white and 37 Asiatic passengers, 18 white officers and men, and 14 Asiatics belonging to the crew. Of 17 women aboard, only three were saved. Latest accounts state that Captain Ward remained on the bridge until the ship foundered.

## KING EDWARD ABROAD.

Makes a Flying Visit to Germany to See His Sister.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The King slept aboard the Royal yacht and left Sheerness at daybreak on a visit to the Empress Frederick and the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The North German Gazette has been attacked by other German newspapers on King Edward, whose visit to Germany the Gazette declares to be purely non-political.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The Kaiser met King Edward at Frankfurt, and accompanied him to Kronberg. The Empress Gate is comparatively better, though her case is hopeless.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—King Edward leaves Kronberg on Saturday. His visit greatly cheered the Empress Frederick.

## Primeval Animals.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In making excavations for foundations at South Kensington, fossil bones of primeval horses, elephants and a Sarsen stone similar to the stone at Stonehenge, were unearthed.

## The Mad Mullah.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A strong force of friendly tribesmen has been sent to suppress the mad mullah, who is raiding the Anglo-Abyssinian frontier.

## FRIEND TO FRIEND.

It is not so much what the newspapers say as what neighbor says to neighbor, or friend to friend, that has brought Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into such general use. It is as natural for people to express their gratitude after using this remedy as it is for water to flow down hill. It is the one remedy that can always be depended upon, whether a baby be sick with cholera infantum or a man with cholera morbus. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Have you a bottle of it in your home? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents, Hawaii Territory.

The new Moana Hotel is to be run on the European plan.

# CHINESE COURT.

PEKING, Feb. 26.—An imperial edict has been issued ordering the palace in the Forbidden City to be prepared for the court's return to Peking at the end of March.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor, states that since China has complied with all requirements, excepting as regards the indemnities, which have not yet been fixed, the powers ought to evacuate Peking and enable the court to return.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Chehsin and Hsuehshengyu were publicly beheaded in Peking in the presence of the fallen troops. The former maintained a dignified, calm and fearless attitude. The latter was stupid with opium.

The Chinese assert that Yinglin and Chamhuachuan committed suicide on Friday.

The foreign Ministers are preparing a list of provincial officials implicated with the Boxers, preparatory to demanding their punishment.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The "Standard" states that trustworthy reports have been received that Prince Tuan, Lan Chang and General Tungshiang have taken refuge in Kinsai, three hundred miles northwest of Singan.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons, Lord Cranbourne said an undertaking had been given by Russia that her administration in Manchuria would be only temporary and provisional and was only a verbal undertaking.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Chinese losses in the recent fight westward of Paoingtu included three hundred killed.

LONDON, March 1.—Russia is pressing Li Hung Chang to consent to her demands in reference to Manchuria.

Japan, England and another power have remonstrated with China for negotiating in the matter direct with St. Petersburg.

Vice Admiral Sir C. A. Bridge succeeds Admiral Seymour in command of the China station.

The Peking-Shanhaiwan railway will remain under British military control after the evacuation of China.

Italian cruisers are surveying Nimrod bay, in the province of Chekiang. It is believed the annexation of territory is intended.

## AUSTRALIANS AND THE DUKE

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Ophir has started from London for Portsmouth, where the Duke and Duchess of York will board her.

SYDNEY, March 1.—Considerable additions and extensive improvements are being made at Government House in view of the Duke of York's visit, and also at Lord Hopetoun's residence.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The new governor of West Australia accompanies the Duke of York in the Ophir.

SYDNEY, Feb. 28.—Mr. Chamberlain has cabled to Lord Hopetoun that the time allowed in connection with the Duke of York's visit did not quite fall in with the transit arrangements, in consequence of which the visits to Victoria and New South Wales would have to be curtailed one day each, and to New Zealand one or two days, to allow of arrival and departure on the dates arranged.

It is announced that the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall will call first at Auckland, then in turn at Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. They will also probably go to Rotorua.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 28.—The premiers of Natal and Cape Colony will be invited to the Duke of York's celebrations. Lord Curzon is also asked to appoint a representative of the Indian Empire.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Daily Express states that Parliament will be asked to vote £20,000 to cover the cost of the Duke of York's visit. The cruisers Niobe and Diadem will escort the Ophir to Gibraltar.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Mr. Kier Hardie will move in the House of Commons that the vote for the Duke of York's expenses in visiting the Colonies be reduced to £1,000.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Duke and Duchess of York's suite includes Lady Mary Lygon, Lady Katherine Gray Coke, Mrs. Derek Keppel, Prince Alexander of Teck, Commander Bryan Godfrey Faussett, Viscount Crichton, the Duke of Roxburgh, Dr. Manly, surgeon and apothecary to the Duke of York's household; Chevalier Kemarins, marine painter to the late Queen; Major the Hon. Derek Keppel, Lieut. Sir Charles Cust, the last two as equerries; the Hon. John Armstrong, of the Colonial Office, who will be the Duke of York's private secretary on official matters; and the Duke and Duchess will land at Newfoundland on October 21 and stay three days.

Mr. Anderson has been made a Commander of St. Michael and St. George. SYDNEY, Feb. 23.—Lord Hopetoun has sanctioned the program for the Duke of York's stay in Melbourne. The chief events are: Landing at St. Kilda and procession through the streets, May 6; opening of Parliament, May 9; review, May 10; visit to Ballarat, where the Duke will lay the foundation stone of a monument to the soldiers who have fallen in South Africa, May 12.

# A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE FOR SAMOA AND HAWAII

The near future is likely to see a steamship line established between the Samoan and Hawaiian Islands. The groups are connected by one or more vessels of fairly large carrying capacity and comfortable passenger accommodations. By the Oceanic Steamship Sonoma, arriving yesterday from Sydney, Auckland and Pago Pago, news was brought to the effect that a Samoan firm, which has representatives in Australia and on the Coast, has purchased the Union Steamship Company's vessel Ringarooma, and that the boat will be placed on the run between Apia and Honolulu. Particularly have not yet been ascertained, but it is understood that other vessels than the Ringarooma will be put on the run. At present there is no steamship service between Apia and Honolulu. The three new boats of the Oceanic line, the Sierra, Sonoma and Ventura, call at Pago Pago, but since these vessels have been running Apia has been left out altogether and shows promise of being forgotten. A direct line of steamships between Apia and Honolulu would open up a great many new possibilities in the way of commerce and travel.

shooting expedition up thine country, May 16. The intervening days will be devoted to various social and public functions.

All invitations to the celebrations are being forwarded to Mr. Barton as federal premier, on behalf of the Victorian government.

AUCKLAND, Feb. 26.—According to present arrangements it is intended that Auckland shall be the first place in New Zealand to be visited by the Duke and Duchess of York, who will then visit Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin in turn. Their royal highnesses will also, if time permits, go to Rotorua, that the itinerary will have to be altered if the duration of their stay in the colony is curtailed, as seems likely from the news cabled. It is officially stated that an evening reception will be held at Government House during their royal highnesses' visit to Wellington, about the middle of June. Owing to the observance of court mourning, no balls, levees, or drawing-room gatherings will be held in connection with the visit.

## PACIFIC CABLE DISCUSSIONS

SYDNEY, Feb. 27.—Mr. Audley Coote, in a letter to the press re the Pacific cable, says if it goes by Fanning Island to Vancouver, that section, 3,600 miles in one stretch, will act as a toll gate to all messages going over the whole cable, unless such an expensive cable is made for that section as would cost almost as much as the whole of the other sections put together. He suggests arranging a compromise with the manufacturing cable company and let the line from Fanning Island be landed at Honolulu, and thence go to Vancouver. The whole undertaking would thus be much benefited, and the only extra cost would be a repeating station.

SYDNEY, Feb. 28.—The Daily Telegraph, condemning the proposed cable, says cable rates would be kept high, and cable users have to pay high tariff to benefit Eastern Extension lines, as well as maintain the Pacific cable on a basis of purely artificial profitability. It would be far cheaper and more honest to let the Pacific cable run on its merits, the Governments concerned footing whatever bills accrued, because it did not pay. The public are always willing to pay in a proper way for such works of national necessity as the Pacific cable. The wonder is that the Pacific Board, which represents the Governments, should have started a pooling project.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—It is stated that the Australian landing-place of the Pacific cable will be Le Southport, in Queensland.

BRISBANE, Feb. 25.—The suggestion that Southport should be the landing-place for the Pacific cable was made by the Queensland Government. It can be well protected, and double communication with the southern colonies can be secured.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Pacific Cable Board has adopted a resolution disapproving of New South Wales' agreement with the Eastern Extension Company.

## THE GREAT STEEL COMBINE

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Chas. Schwab has been appointed manager of the recently formed American steel trust, which expects to reduce the cost of output by two millions yearly. It is stated that Mr. Schwab receives the enormous sum of \$400,000 per annum as manager of the steel trust.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Sheffield firms believe, the American steel combine will not affect high-grade and best carbon steels, but may possibly injure English girder and bridge work.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The capital of the American steel trust consists of \$300,000,000 in bonds, \$400,000,000 in preference stock, and \$400,000,000 in common stock.

## THE SUBONIC PLAGUE.

Sydney Will Take Precautions Against the Scourge.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 27.—Seven fresh cases of plague at Cape Town are reported, including two Europeans. The majority of the cases have been traced to rats.

Owing to the apathy of the Cape Town corporation the Government has undertaken the suppression of the plague.

SYDNEY, Feb. 27.—In view of the recurrence of plague in India, Siberia and Cape Town the city council has decided to appoint an additional sanitary inspector and adopt other precautions against the possible reintroducing of the scourge here.

## A COLLIERY DISASTER.

Nearly Fifty Men Lose Their Lives in a Burning Mine.

DIAMONDVILLE, Wyo., Feb. 26.—Fire broke out in a colliery at this place and entombed fifty men. One miner escaped by fighting his way through the flames, but the remainder were charred to death.

Later—The number dead is thirty-six.

## THIRTY-SEVEN PERISH.

Tragic Results From the Great Blizzard at Odessa.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—A blizzard and great snowfall at Odessa was responsible for thirty-seven deaths. Trains were buried in snow and trains were stopped.

# REPORT IS GOOD.

Of more than usual import to the business interests of the Islands has been the visit to Honolulu of three representatives of the German Savings Bank of San Francisco. John Lloyd, a director of the banking institution; George Tournay, secretary, and W. S. Goodfellow, legal adviser, made up the personnel of the committee sent here to investigate the existing conditions, and the two latter mentioned were among the passengers of the Sonoma en route for San Francisco last evening.

The party arrived here on the Ventura several weeks ago, and have employed their time in visiting the many plantations on this island and Hawaii. Real estate has also been looked after, and it is probable that considerably of the bank's money will eventually find its way here.

Mr. Goodfellow is impressed with the outlook, and in voicing his impressions, said: "We arrived here on the Ventura, and in company with Mr. Dillingham, spent much of the next fifteen days in visiting the different plantations. Plantations on Oahu and Hawaii were seen, and I find that they represent much larger interests, and far greater capital than I had supposed. We made a thorough investigation, and even the ladies were pleased with the work in progress."

"There is no doubt in my mind but what the plantations are productive of immense profits. Sugar is the chief product here, and so far as I can determine, there is no limit to the development, and no reason why it should not meet with success. I was here about twenty years ago, but the memories of that visit are not very vivid, and yet I am able to see a wonderful change in the condition of the Islands for the better."

"At the plantations on Hawaii we found a great deal of work being done, and everything apparently in fine shape. So far as immediate investments are concerned, we do not intend to mention specifically just what we have done, but I will say that we have invested in bonds about \$150,000. This does not indicate what we will invest when the report is made to the directors, for it is entirely in their hands, yet there is little doubt but that the investment in real estate and sugar bonds will reach six figures."

"Most of the plantations seem to be in good shape, and yet few of them have much cash on hand, as most of it just now is required in running the business. A good field for safe investments is opened, however, and we are practically forced to take advantage of this fact, as good investments in the States are scarce, owing to the glut of money."

"We will invest considerable in real estate in this city, and it is likely that most of our work will be done through a correspondent located here, who will report to the board of directors, and then it will be entirely in their hands. I am returning well pleased with my trip, and my report will be a favorable one."

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

King Edward VII will visit Ireland next year.

One white child has died of plague at Capetown. Three others are suffering.

Chinese losses in the recent fight westward of Paoingtu included three hundred killed.

M. McDonald broke the Australian plunging record at Sydney, covering 68 feet 7 1/2 inches.

The Tale Lick and Coburg observations report the new star as diminishing in brilliancy.

The British regular army is to be increased to over 500,000. The cavalry will be armed with rifles.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill providing for death duties ranging from 1 to 10 per cent.

Li Hsueh Chang states that Chaung Yuhshan has been punished in accordance with Ministers' demands.

H. M. S. Porpoise has left Sydney for Portsmouth. She will be replaced by the Phoenix, now en route to Sydney.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Committee decided that the memorial shall be of a personal and monumental character.

Four hundred Welsh Fusiliers, stationed at Hong Kong, have been ordered to Peking to relieve the Australian contingents.

The foreign ministers consistently ignored the Empress Dowager throughout the negotiations, recognizing the Empress, alone.

A cable has been received announcing the death in London of Mr. James Huddart, the founder of the Canadian-Australian line.

The legislative assembly of Newfoundland has extended the modus vivendi with regard to the French prisoners held at St. John's.

Prisoners claim that Botha has received a crushing blow. He, with 2,000 men, is retreating north in the direction of Koomati Poort.

Over thirty thousand people witnessed the proclamation of the king and the review of the troops by Governor Teyssier, at Adelaide.

The Weymouth Conference at Sydney passed resolutions in favor of the summation of Methodist union next year by 16 votes to 10.

It is stated that Rougemont, of "Wide World" fame, is in Melbourne, and contemplates a lecturing tour throughout Australia.

The Duke of Connaught is being shown to the Jesuits in Spain and Portugal, owing to the detention of several barbers in the convents of the order.

Several German 15-pounder quick-firers supplied to Aldershot, proved defective, and half the guns have been returned to Woolwich disabled.

The London county council is maturing a scheme for housing 40,000 people at a cost of £1,500,000. The weekly rentals of tenants will range from 6s to 2s 6d.

The British War Office is raising from the infantry reserve battalions a regiment solely for garrison duty in the Mediterranean and other non-tropical stations.

The Duke of Connaught has been made first and principal Knight of the Grand Cross, and Great Master of the Order of the Bath, in succession to the Prince of Wales.

The Imperial government has awarded the widow of Lieutenant Greve, belonging to the New South Wales forces, who was killed at Paardeburg in February last year, while attached to the Royal Highlanders, a pension of £80 a year, with a compassionate allowance of £15 yearly for each of the children, and gratuities aggregating £100.

The New Zealand parliament is further prorogued till April 18th.

The new railway viaduct over the Mangatera, near Dannevirke, N. Z., has been commenced.

The New Zealand government have decided that May 24 shall continue to be observed as a public holiday.

The extension of the railway from Waiotu to Hukerenui, New Zealand, was opened for traffic on March 1.

The Union Company's steamer Moana will take up the Warrimoo's running in the East Coast Australia trade.

The Wellington Friendly Societies' Council have decided to convene a colonial conference of friendly societies to be held in Wellington six months hence.

It is stated that the New Zealand government has decided to acquire the Mangatoto Estate, in the Dannevirke district, from the Assets Realization Board.

The Imperial government supports a proclamation issued by Lord Kitchener prohibiting the circulation of newspapers and books calculated to encourage the Boers in continuing resistance.

Mrs. McDonald found not guilty at Sydney, on the ground of insanity, of the charge of murdering her infant, Alexandria, has been ordered to be detained during the Governor's pleasure.

The first batch of twenty prisoners from the Auckland prison, with their officers, have left for Waiotapu, to commence the forest tree planting in that portion of the thermal springs district.

The Wellington Trades Council selected three members to give evidence before the Federation Commission, with instructions to oppose strongly the entrance of New Zealand into the commonwealth.

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A. W. PEARSON,  
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FRIDAY..... MARCH 15

After his second melancholy experience with Bryan beware, the 'ides of March?

If the Shriners don't like the rain let them admire the rainbows. There is always something worth while in these parts.

Krueger would like to have the Boer war go on but there are no vociferous seconds from General Cronje and the other guests of the King at St. Helena.

Celso Caesar Moreno may not be the best of witnesses at times but the essential truth of his Wilcox reminiscences is plain to most people who are at all familiar with the ins and outs of East Hawaiian politics.

The Speaker of the House opposed the Honolulu cable bill and for that reason it did not pass. The power of the Speaker is well-known absolute in such matters and this is not the first time Hawaii has suffered by it.

When the House of Representatives spends a goodly share of its time in wrangling over the spelling of the word "forty" (its likeness to the Lincolin Club becomes really startling). The Lincolin Legislature may prove to be an address phrase.

The death of Wm. M. Everts removes a man who has long been out of public life but who has left a lasting imprint on the history of his times. As lawyer and statesman his place was equal to that of any man New York has ever sent to the Senate.

The coinage redemption bill could not be saved after the blundering of Wilcox. What Hawaiian bills succeeded were put through by others. So far as Congress is concerned Wilcox is now a mere lay figure that intelligent members point to with derision.

The Shriners are with us, red-fuzzed and therefore in shape to take on a Hawaiian tan. We trust that they will find the sands agreeably hot, the rope long and the oases many and green. We natives are easily handled and our pot-dog of war rarely barks. Salaam!

California farmers who employed the Examiner's "starving Porto Ricans" are tired of their job. We thought they would be. Meanwhile the Porto Ricans who escaped the Examiner mesh and came to Hawaii are doing well both for themselves and the plantations.

John E. Searles, the ruined magnate, was a bulwark of the sugar trust a few short years ago when the Hawaiian planters went to the Coast to confer with him. But speculation in sugar and other commodities has driven him to the wall in his old age. It is an impressive example of how even insiders may fare when they take risks in Wall Street.

It is doubtful if the public advertising done here for two or three years past has brought a more desirable visitation than the Shriners. Certainly the results of the local Masonic effort exceed those which can be directly traced to Hawaii's exhibits at various fairs. The fact ought to encourage other local organizations to bring their over-sea brethren here. For instance, the Grand Army post might, if it tried, induce some hundreds of comrades to come here for a Memorial day and week observance.

Native Hawaiian members of the Legislature want very much to aid their districts in acquiring public works, and some of them ask for large appropriations. Their only chance to get these favors, in the present state of Hawaiian finances, is to see that the treasury is not emptied beforehand to meet extraordinary expenses, such as unadjudicated fire claims, royal pensions and the like. The Home Rule program calls for more money than the aggregate of taxes can supply; and it is not yet decided whether some of the new schemes for revenue, notably the income tax law, would prove constitutional. The Legislature will do better by those who elected it and by the public generally if it restrains its impulse to remove money from the treasury in large blocks to satisfy private claimants. The general public, which pays the taxes, should have the first benefit of their expenditure.

The health of San Francisco is a matter in which Honolulu has reason to feel much concern and about which it can get no facts from the metropolitan newspapers. The press, under threat of the great exporting and importing houses of San Francisco, has entered into a conspiracy of silence, and although plagues might stalk at noonday the papers would say nothing. What news Honolulu gets comes in dribbles and through private correspondence and ordinary word of mouth. The latest data from San Francisco is of special importance in that it reveals the existence of a smallpox epidemic there and of the continuation of the bubonic plague. It is even suggested that Honolulu's plague of last year came from San Francisco. Such a possibility should inspire the greatest vigilance here among the Federal health authorities.

Of the women on the ill-fated Rio that were saved. In the struggle for existence, there are elsewhere, the weaker went to the wall. There is no chivalry in a panic.

The favorable reports taken back to the Coast by returning financiers ought to be the means of adding to the repute of Hawaiian values in other markets than those of California.

The Boers seem to be on the point of giving up the war. Kitchener's harsh measures, taken against the Boer sympathizers, seem to have turned the hearts of the civilians in the Transvaal and Orange colonies towards peace at any price. This in turn has kept the fighting farmers from getting much aid, either in men, ammunition or food, from the working farmers.

The tax bill, requiring the payment of two per cent on all salaries or incomes in excess of \$1,000, differs materially from the Federal bill passed in Cleveland's time so far as the minimum basis of income is concerned. Under that instrument a person in receipt of less than \$4,000 per annum went free. The local minimum of \$1,000 would make the tax fall too heavily on weak shoulders.

Whatever the Legislature may do for the Tramway will doubtless be turned down by Congress. It would be no trouble to send Washington a memorial against the franchise bid of the absentee corporation, with the names of nearly every property owner in Honolulu attached. That would do the business for Pain, assuming that he and his employers would have the ghost of a show in any event.

Australia is preparing for a burst of imperialism over the coming of the heir apparent to the British throne. The visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York was long ago planned by Mr. Chamberlain as a part of his scheme of imperial federation. It is hoped that the Australians will be so dazzled with their first view of royalty that they cannot resist the overtures made in its name. As the Duke will go from Australia to Canada, there may be a chance of his visiting Honolulu as did his uncle, the late Duke of Edinburgh, many years ago.

Francis Murphy was not long in getting to work when he reached New Zealand and the papers there report good prospects for him. Many years ago one of his converts, "Dick" Booth, who had been a barber at Ithaca, N. Y., roused all Australia with a blue ribbon crusade, and going thence to London, won thousands of converts there. Since then a new generation has grown up in the antipodes and Mr. Murphy will have a fresh audience to hear his appeal. It would not be surprising if, as a result of his labors, the South Sea commonwealths should have an enthusiastic temperance revival.

## HAWAII'S LANDS.

(Special Correspondence.)  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Commissioner of Public Lands Hermann has completed and sent to the Secretary of the Interior his report upon the Sullivan bill, extending to the Hawaiian Islands the land laws of the United States. The report is as outlined in this correspondence last week. The bill is not recommended for passage and instead the Commissioner recommends that a commission be sent to study the land question before action. The report, while long and complicated, in that it takes up subjects which will not for some time come into consideration, is very clear upon the questions of most importance to the islands. That is, it is not a thing done unless there is full investigation by a commission or by the department.

The matter is left in this shape for the purpose of seeing what Congress will do in the premises. The plan which meets with most favor on the part of the members of the upper House is the sending of a joint commission to spy out the land. This would mean that there should be sent forward perhaps five persons, two from each branch of Congress and one official of the lands department. This would bring together a mass of talent which would be thoroughly investigated and when any report was made that there would be nothing left uncovered.

Should such a commission be sent there would be as chairman perhaps the present chairman of the lands committee of the Senate; Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota. Congressman Lacey of Iowa, chairman of the lands committee of the House, and without doubt two members of the committees of insular affairs, which will also imply that there are other points on which information might be gathered as well as the land questions. There will be nothing definite done for several days as the committee of the Senate will not meet this week.

## PEARL HARBOR DREDGING BID

A letter to a member of the Advertiser staff contains this general information:

"Sam Henery is still in Honolulu. I guess there was one fortunate thing about the sinking of the Rio Janeiro in Golden Gate, and that is this: Henery wrote a letter to W. R. Clark, his partner, advising him to make a certain bid for dredging a channel at Pearl Harbor. The letter was probably lost. Anyway, Clark submitted a bid amounting to \$108,000, and it will probably be accepted by the government. Had he received Henery's letter, he would have bid about \$26,000 less. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am, sincerely yours."

Andrew Victor, a seaman who died suddenly last Wednesday morning on board the bark W. B. Flint, succumbed to an attack of heart disease, brought about by immoderate use of tobacco.

## INAUGURATION OF NATION'S EXECUTIVE

(Continued from Page 1.)

It is a law to do all and faithful observance should follow its decrees.

Strong hearts and faithful hands are needed, and fortunately we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public affairs can no longer be traced to the war maps of 1861. Those old differences less and less disturb the judgment when adjusted to the conscience of the country and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon us all—more upon me than upon you. There are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship. Magnifying our difficulties will not take them out of our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. Distrust of the capacity, integrity and high purposes of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only beloud; they do not help to point the way of safety and honor. "Hope maketh not ashamed." The prophets of evils were not the builders of the republic nor in its crisis have they saved it. There was a mighty force in its creation and the faith of the descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders. They are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them. The American people, intrusted with freedom at home, take their love for it to them wherever they go, and they must as mistaken the unworthy doctrine that we lose our liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic sun in distant seas. As heretofore, so hereafter, will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any and every estate which events devolve upon it, and in the hand of God will "take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet." If there are those among us who would make our way more difficult we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task which we have rightly entered. The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found to have no fathers found them so. We find them so. They are inconvenient. They cost us something. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice, and are not those we serve lifted up and blessed?

We will be consoled, too, with the fact that opposition has confronted every onward effort of the republic from its opening hour until now, but without success. The republic has marched on and any step has been taken with freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. We are following the course they blazed. They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the nation? Surely after 125 years of achievement for mankind, we will not now surrender our equality with other powers on matters fundamental and essential to nationality. With no such purpose in mind, the nation created, in no such spirit, has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves and because of no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

My fellow citizens, the public events of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to justify recital. Some of them were momentous, many of them momentous and far-reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world. The part which the United States bore so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors, we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this Government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain, the Executive has any possible speed has been assisting its people to the establishment of a free and independent Government prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law, which now rest upon the United States under the Treaty of Paris. The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. A new government of great independence, involving an obligation resting from our intervention and the treaty of peace that I am glad to be advised by the recent Act of Congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the Government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States. The principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental law upon which the new government rests should be adapted to secure a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety and liberty and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba.

The peace with which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantee of permanence. We became sponsors for the independence of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall be a reality, not a name, a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment being within itself the elements of failure.

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the 6th of February, 1898, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the Congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine Islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the Executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants, and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been advised from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands, of my action in appointing civil commissions, of the instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations, and of the several acts under their commission, those which the very complete general information they have submitted. These reports fully set forth the conditions, past and present, in the islands and the instructions clearly show the principles which will guide the Executive until the Congress shall, as it is required to do by the

treaty, determine the "civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants."

The Congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already passed and exercised by the Executive under the Constitution, thereby leaving with the Executive the responsibility for the continued efforts already begun, until order shall be restored throughout the islands; and as fast as conditions permit will establish local governments, in the formation of which the full co-operation of the people has been already invited and when established will encourage the people to administer them.

The settled purpose long ago prevailed to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast as they are ready for it, will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity. Already something has been accomplished in this direction. The government representatives, civil and military, are doing faithful and noble work in their mission of emancipation and merit the approval and support of their countrymen. The people have been communicated to the insurgents, and the way is still open for those who have raised their arms against the Government for honorable submission to its authority. Our countrymen should not be deceived.

We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States, but for the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of order and of security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed, and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under the law.

## ROOSEVELT'S FIRST WORDS

WASHINGTON, March 4, 12:25 p. m.—Mr. Roosevelt has just been sworn in. His address follows:

The history of free government is in large part the history of those representative legislative bodies, in which, from the earliest times, the people have found its loftiest expression. They must ever hold a peculiar and exalted position in the record which tells how the great nations of the world have endeavored to achieve and preserve orderly freedom. No man can render to his fellows greater service than is rendered by him who, with fearlessness and honesty, with sanity and disinterestedness, does his best work as a member of such a body. Especially is this the case when the Legislature in which the service is rendered is a vital part in the governmental machinery of one of these world powers to whose hands in the course of the ages, is entrusted a leading part in shaping the destinies of mankind. For weal or for woe, for good or for evil, this is true of our own mighty nation. Great privileges and great powers are ours, and heavy are the responsibilities that go with these privileges and these powers. Accordingly as we do well or ill, so shall mankind in the future be raised or cast down. We belong to a young nation, already of giant strength, yet whose present strength is but a forecast of the power that is to come. We stand supreme in a continent, in a hemisphere. East and west we look across the two great oceans toward the latest world life in which, wherever we will or not, we must take an ever-increasing share. And, as keen-eyed we gaze into the coming years, duties, new and old, rise thick and fast to confront us from within and from without. There is every reason why we should face these duties with a sober appreciation of their importance and of their difficulty. But there is also every reason for facing them with high-hearted resolution and eager and confident faith in our capacity to do them right. A great work lies ready to the hand of this generation; it should count itself happy indeed, that to it is given the privilege of doing such a work. A leading part therein must be taken by this, the august and powerful legislative body over which I have been called to preside. Most deeply do I appreciate the privilege and the position of high indeed is the honor of presiding over the American Senate at the outset of the twentieth century."

## FAMOUS JUMEL MANSION.

It Will Become One of the Show Places of Greater New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Jumel mansion and grounds in Harlem which were occupied by General Washington as headquarters will come into the possession of the city as a public show place of revolutionary relics through the action of the Board of Public Improvements. Walter S. Logan appeared before the board as the representative of the Sons of the Revolution and Mr. A. Hall appeared as the representative of the Society of Historical Places of Interest.

The mansion was built in 1750 by Roger Morris, a colonel in the British army. General Washington used the mansion as headquarters during the summer of 1777. Stephen Jumel bought the property in 1800 and his widow, Mme. Jumel, who married Aaron Burr, occupied the property at the time of her death in 1865. The house is in a fair state of preservation. The cost of the property to the city will be \$200,000.

## TO REBUILD MOILLILI CHURCH.

One of the Old Landmarks to be Rebuilt.

Through the efforts of Mr. Paul Isenberg \$3,000 has been raised for the purpose of renovating and putting into good condition the historic old church at Moillili, which was built by his grandfather, William Rice. The renovations are expected to be completed before Mr. Isenberg sails for Germany in April. It is not intended to rebuild the church, but it will be made cozy and comfortable, the old stones being used in reconstruction. The only new portion of the building will be the roof. The grounds about the church will be planted with shrubbery and flowers and better ventilation arrangements will be made for the building. The restoration of the ancient structure is a fortunate thing, as it is one of the oldest in the Islands, having been built in early missionary days.

Father and four daughters were burned to death near Versailles, Ind.

## Catarrh

The cause exists in the blood, in what causes inflammation of the mucous membrane.

It is therefore impossible to cure the disease by local applications.

It is positively dangerous to neglect it, because it always affects the stomach and deranges the general health, and is likely to develop into consumption.

Many have been radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood and has a peculiar alternative and tonic effect. R. Long, California Junction, Iowa, writes: "I had catarrh three years, lost my appetite and could not sleep. My head pained me and I felt bad all over. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have a good appetite, sleep well, and have no symptoms of catarrh."

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is better not to put off treatment—buy Hood's today.

## THE WAR CRISIS IN FAR EAST

The Different Phases of the Acute Chinese Question.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 6.—In Shan Tung province, Governor Yuan has annulled the recantation pledged of native converts. In the province are 20,000 Roman Catholic converts, and 15,000 Protestant natives. Last July proclamations were issued throughout Shan Tung calling upon all Christians to recant. Governor Yuan has also issued a proclamation warning native converts against molesting missionaries or converts.

The Times publishes a story of a band of mounted Manchurian robbers surrounding a foraging party of the Jodhpore Lancers and some Japanese infantry near Shan-Hai-Kwan. One trooper escaped and brought reinforcements, which arrived just in time. In the house the robbers had been holed up, one shot dead, the house being afterward fired, and the two remaining troopers all but suffocated. Further on, three troopers were found defending three wounded Indian coolies with only two or three cartridges remaining. Five Japanese infantrymen and seven Manchurian bandits were killed. The rest escaping into a large village from which a hot fire was opened. The next day a force of 100 cavalry and 400 infantry moved on the village, but it was found to be deserted.

With the increasing severity of the weather the distress caused by the famine in Shensi increases. Over 100,000 people are now said to be in danger of perishing from cold and hunger. The stations established by the government for the purpose of the free distribution of rice are inadequate, and supplies intended for the relief of the starving are said to have been stolen by dishonest officials.

## LIKE HOUNDS ON THE TRAIL

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Corsicana, Tex., says:

At the head of a mob of 200 citizens of this county, Conway Younger is pursuing the negro who assaulted his wife and cut her throat last night.

Not a word has the stricken man spoken since he learned from the lips of his little child the story of the awful crime. The capture of the fugitive is but a matter of time, for the bloodhounds that are being used took up the trail promptly. Nothing can save the pursued man if captured.

The crime was committed early last night while Mr. Younger was away from his home and at work in a field near by. There was no one to tell the tale save a little 3-year-old child. "A big negro knocked mamma down and dragged her away," the child told its father when he returned from work.

Frantic with grief, Younger began a search and found the body of his wife in the bushes near the house. Her throat had been cut and there was evidence of a terrible struggle between the woman and the negro. The alarm was given at once and fully 200 men, all well armed, started in pursuit of the murderer. All night the men followed the baying bloodhounds and today they believe they are near to their quarry. The Youngers are among the most highly respected people in this county.

## LAND AGENT BROWN RETURNS

Land Agent Brown returned yesterday in time to answer the queries of the House as to his whereabouts. He could not be found by our reporters. The following reference to him is included in the Advertiser's budget of Washington correspondence from Mr. Boyd:

"Land Agent J. F. Brown, who has been in the city for some time, prepared to take part in any action which might arise in the matter of the public lands of the islands, has departed and will soon sail for home. He is now with Mrs. Brown in Massachusetts and expects to leave San Francisco in the steamship Sierra, which sails from the Coast about March 6. Mr. Brown while here met many men who are much interested in the future of the islands and he gave a great deal of information about land questions and so placed in the hands of those who will act finally a mass of material on which they may work. He is of the opinion that there will be nothing done until there has been a commission sent to the islands which will get together all the information possible and so pave the way for intelligent action by Congress."

## BUSINESS CARDS

FILE A. DICKINSON, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, 100, 102, 104, Honolulu, H. T. King and Bethel Sts.

HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. T.

A. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKER—House-Painters, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooker—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HUSTACE—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 213 King St.; Tel. 13. Fruit, plantation and ship's stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.—Reynolds, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co. Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILSON'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Seven hundred loaves of bread were consumed by fire in the German bakery on Tuesday night.

The appointment of George D. Gear to be Circuit Judge of the First Circuit was confirmed by the Senate March 4th.

Two hundred and eighty-seven bags of mail were brought to the postoffice Wednesday by the Sierra and Coptic, breaking the record.

Tax Assessor William T. Robinson, of Maui, is now in Honolulu, having come to this city to attend a meeting of all the assessors.

Mrs. John Brown, of Kahului, is learning from a Western correspondent is very ill, with very little chance of recovery. Dr. Weddick is attending her.

An official envelope containing a pamphlet from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, was received by Secretary of the Territory Cooper yesterday, addressed as follows: "Legation of the United States, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands." The envelope will be returned to the department with the information that Hawaii is annexed.

W. C. Peacock, of Honolulu, has now developed a very large manufacturing and jobbing business at Malabar, where his house, which deals in American agricultural machinery, is known as the "Yakkee Firm." Mr. Peacock and his partners are Englishmen, but their methods, which are shaking up the conservative traditions of British trade, are American.

We learn also from private letters of the death of Mrs. Katherine French Banks, wife of Mr. Henry B. Price, U. S. N. Many in Honolulu will remember the brilliant marriage at Malabar, where the bride, while the U. S. S. Baltimore was in port, and the charming young bride, who accompanied by her parents and sister, came here from Philadelphia to join her betrothed husband. We extend our warmest sympathy and condolence to the bereaved husband and relatives.—Anglican Church Chronicle.

Reports from Walluku state that Maui has been visited by a religious revival. On Sunday last a union service was held at Kaahumanu Church, a large attendance of Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiians being present. Exhortations were made in four languages.—English-Hawaiian-Chinese and Japanese. Excellent music was furnished by a male quartet under the direction of Mr. Theo. Richards. Several other meetings have been held, and the work is not yet closed. The ministers conducting the revival are Rev. Mr. Leedingham (Chinese), Rev. Mr. Thwing (Japanese), Captain Ramsey of the Salvation Army, assisted by Theo. Richards.

## BOER AND BRITON TALKING TERMS

LONDON, March 7.—Replying to the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in the House of Commons today, Mr. Balfour said there had been communications between General Kitchener and General Botha, but the Government was not in a position at present to make a statement on the subject.

PRETORIA, Tuesday, March 5.—It is said here in Boer circles that the leaders of the burghers in the field will surrender with a majority of their followers if assured of amnesty and assistance in starting life afresh and if a free pardon is granted to the rebels.

LONDON, March 7.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"PRETORIA, March 6.—Lichtenburg, being attacked by Delarey's forces, fighting continued all day long. The garrison consists of two hundred yeomanry and three hundred Northumberland Fusiliers with two guns. Major Fletcher and Lieutenant Bull are reported killed. I am sending re-enforcements."

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, Wednesday, March 6.—It is reported that General De Wet is now without guns and hard pressed.

ALIWAINORTH, March 5 (Tuesday)—The Boers are occupying positions at Rouxville, twenty-five miles north of here, in the Orange Free State. Busman's Kop and elsewhere in parties of from 200 to 400. President Steyn is reported to be at Smithfield, Orange Free State.

General Bruce-Hamilton's column is here, preparing to advance.

## MILES AND WILCOX.

The General Criticized for Honoring the Hawaiian.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A peculiar turn was given to the Hawaiian squabble today by General Nelson A. Miles, chairman of the inaugural reception committee. General Miles appointed Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii as a member of the committee at the inaugural ball to receive the President and Mrs. McKinley. Coming so soon after the President's appointment of George D. Gear to a judgeship in Hawaii, after Gear had charged Wilcox with treason, some Washington people take General Miles' choice of Wilcox for such a conspicuous place to mean a studied affront to the President. General Miles, however, defends his appointment on the ground that Wilcox is in official position, and the fact that Gear's charges were not sustained.



## UPPER HOUSE RUNS SMOOTHLY

### Senator White Gives Notice of a Coming Court of Claims Bill.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THE Senate opened at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning and though one-half hour late in the commencement of the day's business it was more than atoned for in the refreshing manner in which the business of the day was transacted. Bills were read and resolutions were passed with but little of the usual dissension and with but two exceptions there was little debate.

The regular interpreter failed to put in his appearance at the proper time and upon motion of Achi, R. W. Boyd was appointed temporary interpreter. Senator Kanuha, as chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported as follows:

We recommend an amendment to bill No. 27 as follows: In section 1, line 4, for the word "twenty" substitute and insert "fifteen"; in section 4, line 7, for the word "twenty" substitute "fifteen"; in all other respects we approve the bill.

The report was disposed of by laying it on the table and it will be taken up with the other bills.

A verbal report from the Molokai committee was made by Kalauokalani, who said that the members had held a meeting and would probably meet with the joint committee from the House during the afternoon. The report from the Senate committee had been placed in the hands of the printer.

Senator White gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

1. An Act to create a Court of Claims to hear and determine all claims which may be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act for injury to or the loss of property, real, personal or mixed, caused by the Board of Health or any officer or officers or employee or employees of the Republic of Hawaii, whether with or without authority of law, either directly or indirectly, intentionally or accidentally, in connection with the suppression of the alleged bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in the Territory of Hawaii; and to provide for appointment of the officers of said court and the payment of the claims so heard and determined the salaries of the officers of said court and the expenses thereof.

2. An Act relating to the appointment of bailiffs for certain courts in the Territory of Hawaii and defining the duties and powers of such and fixing the amount of their compensation, and providing for the payment of such compensation.

Senator Kanuha gave notice of his intention to introduce the following: "An act to protect laborers and their employers from extortion." The bill was passed for its first reading and was turned over to the printing committee.

Achi offered an amendment to rule 14, requiring committees to report on any matter referred to them within three days unless granted further time by the Senate. This proposition was opposed by Senator White and the argument was continued until the noon recess.

The afternoon session was opened by Senator Kalauokalani, who moved for a suspension of the rules and asked that the bills be given their first reading, but his request was refused.

J. D. Paris offered a resolution giving the pay of the clerk, assistant clerk and stenographer at \$10 per day, sergeant-at-arms \$5 per day and the messenger at \$3 per day. The salary of the chaplain was fixed at \$100 for the session.

Senator White moved to lay the resolution on the table and made the order of business today. Carried.

House bill 3, relating to certain matters pertaining to guardians and wards, was given its first reading before the Senate.

A bill from the lower House providing for three judges in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit aroused a great deal of discussion in the Senate and was eventually rejected upon a motion of Senator White by a vote of eight to six.

Senate bill No. 5, relating to the definition of the biennial fiscal period of the Territory of Hawaii, was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Senate bill No. 6, being an act to repeal sections 1617, 1618 and 1619 of the Penal Laws relating to forest roads, was referred to the committee on agriculture.

Senate bill No. 7, to amend section 85 of the Penal Laws relating to the concealment of the death of a newly born child, was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senate bill No. 8, to amend section 3 of the Penal Laws relating to crimes and misdemeanors, passed its first reading and was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senate bill No. 19, to repeal section 463 of the Penal Laws relating to importation of spirituous liquors, was referred to the committee on intoxicants.

Senate bill No. 21, being an act to amend section 246 of the Penal Laws relating to criminal conduct of an officer in regard to prisoners in his custody, was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senate bill No. 22, to amend section 238 of the Penal Laws relating to trusts and monopolies, passed its second reading and was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senate bill No. 23, to amend section 215 of the Penal Laws relating to the illegal marking of live stock, was referred to the judiciary committee. Adjournment was then taken until the usual hour this morning.

### Sugar Vessels Arrive.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The brig W. G. Irwin, fifteen days from Honolulu, arrived yesterday with 5,043 bags of sugar. The same length of time was occupied by the schooner H. C. Wright, with sugar from Kahului, and thirty days were occupied by the barkentine Echo, in ballast, from Honolulu. The brig Consuelo has sailed with a general cargo for Mahukona.

Mrs. E. P. Ward, mother of L. de la Ward, and an old resident, died yesterday morning.

## YESTERDAY'S GRIST OF IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE BILLS

(From Wednesday's daily.)

FOLLOWING is the text of the more important measures introduced in the Legislature, beginning with that of the act to pension Liliuokalani:

### One Thousand Dollars a Month for Liliuokalani.

Representative Keiki of Honolulu yesterday introduced the following bill in the House:

An Act to Appropriate Pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani. Section 1. That the sum of \$12,000 per annum is hereby appropriated as pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani during her lifetime, and the Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, is hereby directed to pay the same out of the public Treasury in like manner with other salaries and appropriations, payable by the Territory of Hawaii.

Sec. 2. The said ex-Queen Liliuokalani shall be entitled to draw upon the public Treasury for the pension provided in the preceding section from and after the date of the passage of this Act.

Sec. 3. This Act takes effect from and after the date of publication.

### Bill for Segregation of the Lepers at Molokai.

Representative Kaniho introduced the following bill in the House yesterday morning, relating to the segregation of the lepers, as follows:

Section 1. Whoever shall knowingly detain or harbor upon premises subject to his control, or shall in any manner conceal or secrete any leper with the intent that such person be not discovered by or delivered to the Board of Health or its agents; or who shall support or assist in supporting any such persons living in concealment, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof before any District Justice, be liable to a fine of not more than \$100.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of every police officer or deputy sheriff knowing of any leper within the district where he resides to report the same forthwith to the agent of the Board of Health.

Sec. 3. Any police officer or deputy sheriff who shall wilfully fail to comply with the provisions of section 2 of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$300, and shall be dismissed from office.

Sec. 4. That sections 1, 2 and 3 of chapter LXXIV of the Session Laws of 1888, and being sections 996, 997 and 998 of the Penal Laws, are hereby repealed.

### Dickey's Sweeping Bill for a Two Per Cent Income Tax.

If Representative Dickey's House Bill No. 23 goes into effect every person who draws a regular monthly or weekly salary will be subject to a 2 per cent tax upon any amount earned above \$1,000. The clerk who is in the habit of drawing \$400 a month, or \$1,200 per annum, will be subject to the imposition of the 2 per cent tax upon the \$200 above the \$1,000, amounting to \$4. He who draws a salary of \$2,400 a year must pay into the Government Treasury, according to Representative Dickey's wishes, a tax of \$8, and so on. Not only does the individual have his pockets touched by the Government under the provisions of the income tax bill, but every business, corporation, trade, profession, clerks in the Government employ, school teachers, and even the plumbers are subject to it.

The bill provides for the first levying of the tax on July 1 of the present year, as follows:

From and after the first day of July, A. D. 1901, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income, over and above \$1,000, derived by every person residing in the Territory of Hawaii from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Territory, and by every person residing without the Territory from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Territory, and by every servant or officer of the Territory, wherever residing, a tax of 2 per cent on the amount so derived during the year preceding.

Mr. Dickey provides, however, that certain institutions shall not be included in his array of taxes, he exempts from the tax among them being companies, corporations or associations conducted solely for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, nor to insurance companies taxed on a percentage of the premiums under the authority of another Act.

In estimating the gains, profits and income of any person or corporation, it is provided there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities, except such bonds of the Territory of Hawaii or of municipalities hereafter created by the Territory, the principal and interest of which are by their terms exempt from all taxation or profits realized within the year preceding from sales of real estate, including leaseholds purchased within two years; dividends upon the stock of any corporation; the amount of all premiums on bonds, notes or coupons; the amount of sales of all moveable property, less the amount expended in the purchase or production of the same, and in the case of a person not including any part thereof consumed directly by him or his family; money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance, and all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatsoever.

In computing income, the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, trade, profession or occupation, or in managing any property, are to be deducted and also all interest paid by such person or corporation on existing indebtedness. All Government taxes and license fees paid within the year are to be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person who or the corporation which has actually paid the same, whether such person or corporation be owner, tenant or mortgagee; also all losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from losses by fire not covered by insurance, or losses otherwise actually incurred.

No deduction is to be made for personal or family expenses. Only one deduction of \$1,000 is to be made from the aggregate annual income of all the members of one family, composed of one or both parents and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; guardians are to be allowed to make a deduction in favor of each and every ward, except where two or more wards are comprised in one family, in which case the aggregate deduction in their favor shall not exceed \$1,000.

Corporations are to make returns on their incomes between the 1st and 31st days of July of each year, showing gross receipts, expenditures, amounts paid on interest, amounts expended on permanent improvements and the amount paid in salaries or compensation of more than \$200 to each person employed. There is a penalty provided for false, wilful testimony, and those giving it will be guilty of perjury.

### Other Measures of More or Less Interest and Value.

Representative Emmelhuth's street-widening bill, which was introduced in the House last week, is as follows:

An Act to Amend Section 2 of Act 23 of the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii, Session of 1894.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii: That section 2 of Act 23 of the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii, session of 1894, be amended by adding thereto the following words, to wit: Provided, however, that full compensation for any such injury, loss or damage may be recovered by the owner of any buildings or improvements made or constructed after the 26th day of May, 1901, within the said lines of any street the widening of which has not within that time been actually completed. So that the said section as amended shall read as follows:

Sec. 2. If, after the publication of this Act, any person or corporation shall make or construct any buildings or improvements of any kind within the lines of any street widening as hereinafter provided, such person or corporation and their respective representatives shall be without remedy in law or in equity for any injury, loss or damage that may be caused by the removal or destruction of such buildings or improvements, when such removal or destruction is required by the widening of such streets as aforesaid. Provided, however, that full compensation for any such injury, loss or damage may be recovered by the owner of any buildings or improvements made or constructed after the 26th day of May, 1901, within the said lines of any street the widening of which has not within that time been actually completed.

The bill providing for the management and control of the Government sewerage system, introduced by Representative Makinai, is as follows:

An Act Providing for the Control and Management of the Government Sewerage System.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. The Superintendent of Public Works shall have the general charge of the sewerage system of Honolulu and other places within the Territory.

Sec. 2. He may establish the rates to be paid for connecting with and using the sewerage system, and may suspend such rates when necessary. A notice of such charges being duly advertised not less than once a week for at least four weeks in the Hawaiian and English languages, in two or more newspapers published in Honolulu.

Sec. 3. Applications for a permanent sewer connection with any Government sewer system shall be in writing and signed by applicant. Such application shall be upon printed forms to be supplied by the Superintendent of Public Works. If sewage is available and in condition for use, any applicant upon complying with the terms and conditions upon which sewer connections may be made and used shall be furnished with a duplicate of his application and shall be entitled to the sewer connection as specified in this application. Sewer rates shall be payable half yearly in advance, on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works.

Sec. 4. The Superintendent of Public Works shall, at least ten days before such sewer rates may be payable, notify all persons then holding sewer privileges as aforesaid, by advertisement in one or more newspapers, that such rates are payable on the first day of January or July, as the case may be, next following such notice.

Sec. 5. If such rate shall remain unpaid for fifteen days after it is due, then 10 per cent in addition to the regular rate shall be charged to and become due from the person holding such privilege; and the Superintendent of Public Works may forthwith, without notice shut off the sewer connection, charging the expense for so doing to the person holding such permit.

Sec. 6. In addition to the notice heretofore required to be given by the Superintendent of Public Works he shall also, on or before the 1st day of July and January in each year, mail to the ratepayer a notice that such rate is due.

Sec. 7. The Superintendent of Public Works may, from time to time, make and revise reasonable rules and regulations for the maintenance and use of the Government sewer system.

Sec. 8. Any person connecting with the sewer main without first obtaining a permit, as provided for in section 3 of this Act, or who shall wilfully break, dig up, destroy or injure any sewer pipe or main for conducting sewage, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50, or by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding one month.

Sec. 9. The Superintendent of Public Works shall appoint some capable person to be superintendent of sewers, whose duty it shall be to keep the conduits in connection therewith as the Superintendent of Public Works may prescribe.

Sec. 10. The Superintendent of Sewers shall receive for his services such salary as may be fixed by the Legislature.

Sec. 11. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

The bill now before the House providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, introduced by Representative Nallima, contemplates the early breaking up of the Territory into county

(Continued on Page 6.)

## FOOLISH FLINGS AT DOLE PEOPLE

### House Members Would Instruct Department Heads How to Manage Affairs.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

BUSINESS in the Lower House of the Legislature unfolded slowly yesterday morning. The long slogs of the previous day seemed to have tired the solons, and they struggled in one by one during the reading of the minutes. The quill vive spirit of Monday was entirely lacking during the first hour, but Makekau and Hilo soon put ginger into the proceedings.

Keiki started the ball rolling by introducing a bill of which he had given previous notice, entitled An Act to Appropriate a Pension for Liliuokalani. The bill passed its first reading by title.

A resolution was presented by Kamahele to appropriate the sum of \$124,350 to be expended on bridges and roads in Hana District, Maui.

The author moved to have the bill referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Beckley moved to have the resolution tabled to be considered in connection with the appropriation bill. Kamahele said there was immediate need for the funds. The roads were bad in the district, and not of sufficient width to entertain general traffic. Beckley recoiled from the author's suggestion, and rebuked the motion of the resolution. Robertson said the resolution was out of order. The resolution read "is hereby appropriated." The House could not appropriate money by resolution. The items would have to be inserted in the appropriation bill, if at all.

Beckley said this was merely a technicality. The form might be poor, and this could be rectified by the committee. Makekau contended that the resolution was out of order, as no one had seconded the motion to adopt it. Dickey asked if under the rules resolutions had to be seconded. Makekau promptly called his attention to the last House rule.

The speaker said that rule 44 showed how to introduce the resolution. Makekau said the resolution was seconded but Makekau had probably failed to adjust his ears so as to hear all that was said. He suggested that the resolution be withdrawn and re-written. Makekau wanted the resolution referred to the Committee on Finance. Makekau returned to the floor with his first in his eye. This time he was of the opinion the resolution should go to the Public Lands Committee. Upon vote the resolution was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Mahoe introduced a bill of which he had already given notice, entitled An Act to Repeal Chapter 3 of the Civil Laws of 1897, Prohibiting Gaming and Gambling. The bill passed first reading.

Kaniho introduced a bill of which he had already given notice, entitled An Act Relating to the Segregation of Lepers. It passed first reading by title.

Mahoe introduced a resolution relative to the District of Waiwala, which, by the parlance of the House, was a "corker" for a request for funds. It read as follows:

"Whereas, the district has grown in magnitude in the last two years and is increasing in new industries, and has become second to Honolulu in point of importance; and

"Whereas, it is important to the growth and bridges should be in such condition as to be consistent with the present growth; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sum of \$53,490 be inserted in the appropriation bill for roads and bridges of the District of Waiwala.

Walalo moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, which was done.

Dickey offered a long resolution which was similar to one introduced a week ago. Beckley called a halt.

"I believe we are going over the same thing twice," he said.

Dickey calmly replied that he believed that was true, and he hastily withdrew the resolution when he heard that a similar resolution was already before the House.

Gliffan introduced a resolution against the issuance of further liquor licenses by the Governor's Council, and did it with the air of a tragedian.

Beckley asked Gliffan to make an amendment by striking out the words, "Governor's Council."

"We are not called upon to recognize an illegal body," said he tartly. "We cannot recognize such a body which has no real existence."

Gliffan retorted by saying it read "Governor's conference" and not "Governor's Council." He meant the body presided by heads of Territorial departments. In the latter part of the resolution, however, "Governor's Council" was the phrase used.

"That's a mistake," said Gliffan sadly.

Hoeks introduced a foolish resolution regarding alleged vacations of heads of the departments of the Territory, which upset the dignity of the House. As passed it read as follows:

We understand it had been the custom to allow Government officials two months' vacation with salary every year without any authority of law; be it

Resolved, That the Auditor General be requested to furnish us forthwith a list with the names of these beneficiaries and where he got his authority and law governing the same.

Nallima gave notice of a bill which he intends to introduce, entitled An Act to Strictly Prohibit the Territorial Government From Opening, Laying or Constructing Streets, Roads or Public Highways or Properties Owned by One or More Persons Without First Obtaining the Consent of the Owners Thereof.

Emmelhuth gave notice of a bill he intends to introduce, as follows:

An Act to Provide for the Initiative and Referendum. The object of the bill is to provide for information from the electorate as to legislation desired, and for final ratification of any legislation by popular vote.

Dickey at this juncture wanted to know what had become of the rules which were to be printed.

Frederick said he did not know yet whether the House wanted them printed in book or pamphlet form. Makekau said he believed the House rules were ready, but as the Committee had to act in conjunction with the Senate Committee, he was again "at sea" as to who was chairman. He had asked for a joint meeting, but nothing had been done. Dickey moved to have them printed in pamphlet form. Frederick, for the Printing Committee, thought the rules of the Senate and House ought to be printed in the same book. Dickey withdrew his motion.

Gliffan bobbed up again with his "Governor's conference" resolution calling for a prohibition of further issuance of liquor licenses by the Treasurer of the Territory. Makekau moved that the resolution be rejected. If the resolution

(Continued on Page 6.)

## Gives New Life Strengthens the Nerves.

When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible depression; and there is no ambition to work. But there is a way whereby you may again be strong and vigorous. Mr. Charles Richardson, of 87 Howick Street, Laureston, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and the following letter:



"Once my arms were covered with sores that were worse than boils. They were deep-rooted in the flesh and caused great suffering. My blood was in an awful condition. At another time I had a severe attack of influenza. I could neither eat, sleep, nor work, and I never expected to recover."

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

cured me from both of these violent attacks. The first time it took all impurities out of my system; and the last time it built me up and gave me new life. Now I am strong, work hard, and sleep well."

Ayer's Pills are a safe and sure cure for all liver troubles. They are purely vegetable. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

AMERICA AND CUBA.

The Former Will Hold the Right to Island Intervention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate's Foreign Relations Committee have agreed to the amendment in the Army bill authorizing President McKinley to hand over Cuba to the Cubans as soon as a Government is established under considerations defining the relations of the United States recognizing America's right to intervene in the preservation of Cuba's independence and the maintenance of good government.

CHARGES AGAINST MISSIONARY.

SYDNEY, Feb. 28.—The Wesleyan Conference Mission report, referring to the charge against the Rev. Slade of Fiji, that he had been carrying on a political agitation in favor of Federalism in New Zealand, states that the Board of Missions has passed a resolution that they cannot see their way clear to comply with the request made by the Governor of Fiji to remove Mr. Slade. They await further information concerning the charges before taking further steps.

REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

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Fire and Marine Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,

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Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,

Wibaux of Magdeburg General Insurance Association,

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

## SPECIAL SALE

No. 9

## Lamp Globes

OF ALL KINDS AT HALF PRICE. SEE THE SAMPLES IN OUR CORNER WINDOW.

## Sale for One Week Only.

ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1901.

## W. W. Dimond & Co., LIMITED.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY,

GLASS AND HOUSE

FURNISHING GOODS.

Sole agents in the Hawaiian Territory for Jewel Stoves, Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, Puritas Blue Flame, Wickless Oil Stoves, Primus Stoves, double-coated Granite Ironware.

The House Furnishing Goods Department is on the second floor. Take the elevator.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street, HONOLULU.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHINA, JAPAN AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR throughout the world. Proprietors, LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.















# CASES IN COURT.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The trial of Kaga, the Japanese charged with assault with a deadly weapon, to-wit: a pair of scissors, upon the person of Toma, a Japanese woman, last December at Iwilei, came up before the First Circuit Court yesterday, being continued from last Friday. The jury drawn sitting in the case are W. E. Dillingham, J. E. Jaeger, Chas. Ramsey, W. J. Smith, T. H. Petrie, D. M. Ross, D. T. Bailey, P. R. Helm, James Spencer, A. A. Montano, James Brown and J. W. Lloyd.

Kaga was placed upon the stand and testified that Toma is his cousin and that he stood in the relationship of guardian to her since she came from Japan by reason of his relationship and the natural interest he had in her welfare on account of knowing her folks in Japan. He said that he knew that she was leading an evil life and that he was continually trying to persuade her to go back to Japan, but this she refused to do. On the night of the assault he said he had been trying to induce her to return to her folks and in order to frighten her took up the scissors and feigned to cut her hair. According to Kaga's story it was in this way that the woman suffered the wound upon her face, as she threw up her hands and knocked the scissors against her own face, causing the wound. Toma herself was put upon the stand, but her story differed materially. She testified that Kaga was very angry with her and grabbed hold of her roughly, apparently meaning to injure her; her struggles were natural and did not cause the injury, but on the contrary had she not struggled the injury would have been much more serious.

Assistant Attorney General Dunn prosecuted the case and Attorney De Bolt appeared for the defendant.

After two hours deliberation the jury returned a verdict finding the defendant guilty as charged and sentence was pronounced by the court, condemning Kaga to two years at hard labor in Oahu prison and sentencing him to pay the costs, which are assessed at \$15.50. The jury sitting on the case was discharged for the term.

## BARTLETT DIVORCE CASE.

A transcript of notes in the case of Josephine Bartlett vs. W. S. Bartlett has been filed in which the oral decision of the court is given. The court finds that the husband's charge of "unfaithfulness" when the wife stayed away all night at the house of a woman acquaintance and again where she stayed away all day at the races and did not attend to household duties, are not sufficient upon which to base the cause of cruelty, for which to grant a divorce. The plaintiff's charge of intemperance was not sustained. In his opinion the judge says that the case is practically undefended. "Yet the court has the duty of being astute in divorce cases to detect fraud and collusion."

The decision concludes as follows: "The court cannot grant a divorce by consent, or because there is no contest, or because both parties desire it; nor will it, upon flimsy, uncertain and equivocal language, used no doubt in the heat of passion and under some provocation, upon which to base a finding of extreme cruelty. Sympathy for a lachrymose plaintiff should not influence the court to disregard the law, the evidence and its duty. Libel dismissed; order for temporary alimony revoked."

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

P. D. Day, the hackman who struck Officer Doyle of the custom house service with a whip a few days ago, appeared before Commissioner Robinson for preliminary examination yesterday. He waived the hearing and was committed for trial at the April term, his bail being changed from \$5,000 to \$1,000.

George E. Lee, first mate of the Star of Bengal, under arrest for assault upon two sailors and mistreating them during the voyage of the vessel from Australia to Honolulu, was brought before Commissioner Robinson yesterday morning and the preliminary hearing was had. He had been arrested under the name of John Lee, but said that his name was George E. Lee, and under this name his case was committed for trial at the coming term, being bound to appear under \$3,000 bonds. Another sailor from the Star of Bengal also appeared with a complaint of assault and mistreatment, but it developed that he was a Finn, and as no interpreter of his language could be found, his complaint was not entered, the evidence of the other two sailors being deemed sufficient to represent the case.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the United States District Court by United States Attorney Baird, petitioning that Kenasuro Tomashima be declared a bankrupt. Tomashima was recently a merchant of Hilo.

T. H. Davies & Company, Asadi and Iwakami and several other creditors are seeking to have a mortgage given by the insolvent to Hackfeld & Co. Company declared an act of bankruptcy, as this mortgage was given in December at a time when Tomashima was already \$14,000 in debt. The mortgage is for \$2,900 and has been foreclosed and the property bought in by Tomashima for \$2,900. The other creditors hope to have this property and all other assets of the insolvent merchant divided among them according to law.

## COURT NOTES.

Defendant's bill of costs in the case of Chas. E. Bartlett vs. Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Company was filed yesterday, the expenditures under oath of S. M. Ballou aggregating \$75.

In the matter of the guardianship of George S. Houghtalling, an insane person, return of a summons for the hearing of a petition for guardianship made by the brother of Houghtalling was made yesterday in the First Circuit Court, showing service upon the insane man.

The written order of court in the divorce case of Marie Josephine Hedra vs. William A. Hall, commanding the defendant to pay the costs of suit, attorney's retainer fee of \$100 and \$15 per week alimony to the plaintiff pending

the decision of the case, was yesterday filed with the clerk of the First Circuit Court. The order was given orally by the court on Monday.

James Olds, Arthur Neely and Chas. Spencer, deputy collectors of the internal revenue office, accompanied by Loo Joe, a Chinese interpreter, left yesterday morning for Koolau to attend to the registration of Chinese in that district. There are about 350 Chinese in Koolau and the officers do not expect to complete the work there until Thursday or Friday.

## ADOPTS THE CHARTER DRAFT

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The sub-committee of the Republican Charter Commission completed its labors last night in the Republican committee rooms in the Elite building by adopting the voluminous draft of charter for the city and county of Honolulu. The draft will be placed in the keeping of the executive committee of the Republican party and by that body brought before the Legislature through the Republican members.

At the conclusion of a three hours' debate over certain sections relating to the powers of the Mayor to grant and issue liquor licenses, the sub-committee came to the last section and decided then and there that the draft should leave its hands with clean pages and not burdened with amendments. W. O. Smith made the following motion, which practically ended the committee's arduous work of the past three months:

"Moved, that the draft of the charter for the city and county of Honolulu be reported to the executive committee with the recommendation that they take such steps as they deem best to place the same before the Legislature."

The motion was carried unanimously and the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

An amendment brought before the committee by one of the legal members of the committee caused a wrangle lasting nearly two hours, involving the question as to whether the Mayor or the Board of Aldermen should have the power to issue liquor licenses. The amendment proposed to give the Mayor or absolute power in the matter, leaving it to him as a matter of discretion or abuse as to whether he issue a license or not upon application. The amendment was voted down finally, not a member outside its author voting for it. This gave the committee smooth sailing until Clarence White wished to reconsider the boundaries for the county of the proposed charter and make its area co-extensive with the limits of the whole Island, and making Honolulu the county seat for the whole Island. This was voted down, as it was contended that the committee had threshed out the same question when the charter was first considered.

The draft comprises 170 book pages of matter and opens with the following section: "That all of the territory of the district of Kona, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, bounded and described as follows, shall constitute a city and county by the name of the City and County of Honolulu, to-wit: All of that portion of the Island of Oahu from and including the land known as Maunaloa on the east, to the land known as and including Moanalua on the west, and including between the great of the mountain range from Maunaloa to Moanalua on the north and the sea on the south, including all harbors and inlets and territory inside of the reefs."

## A LONG FELT WANT.

It is Supplied in Honolulu at Last.

It is hard always to be pleasant. Good-natured people are often irritable.

If you knew the reason you would not be surprised.

Ever have itching piles?

Not stick enough to go to bed nor well enough to be content.

Nothing will annoy you so.

The constant itching sensation.

Hard to bear, harder to get relief.

Keeps you awake nights.

Spoils your temper—nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?

It is to be had for everyone in Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment never fails to cure itching piles.

Eczema or any itching of the skin.

Here is proof of it in the testimony of

Mr. Frank Leibly of 326 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that torrid nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 326 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitutes.

## The Twilight Renewed.

The schooner Twilight is about ready to come off the marine railway. It has been discovered that the old vessel is not in as bad a condition as was at first supposed. She is not nearly as worm-eaten as was imagined and she will be a seaworthy craft when the few necessary repairs have been completed.

She will start in the guano trade with Laysan Island, it is expected, and her new captain will be former Mate Ferguson of the W. G. Irwin, who is expected to arrive from the Coast in the near future.

# PETITION REFUSED.

In the matter of the guardianship of the children of J. K. Kahookano, deceased, in which the guardian, Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, petitions for authority to convey real estate, the Judge of the First Circuit Court yesterday rendered decision, refusing the authority petitioned for.

The following is the decision:

"This is a petition filed by the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company as guardian of the above named minors, J. K. Kahookano, was seized and possessed at the time of his decease, of certain real estate in the petition described; that said real estate was conveyed to said J. K. Kahookano by deeds of Hoopi and Haheo, dated May 10, 1899, and May 15, 1899, respectively, and in each of said deeds the grantee, Kahookano, is described as 'trustee'; but the nature, character, term and duration of the trust, if any there be, is not set forth; that the petitioner believes from the representations of the Honolulu Plantation Company that said Kahookano held no beneficial interest in the aforesaid real property at the time of his death, but that all the equitable title thereto resided and now resides in the Honolulu Plantation Company, a foreign corporation; that petitioner believes that the Honolulu Plantation Company advanced all the money used by the said Kahookano, deceased, in purchasing said real estate, and that he took title thereto as trustee temporarily, in order not to prejudice the interests of the said company in other contemplated purchases of neighboring land; that the legal title to said property in the above named minors as heirs-at-law of said Kahookano. The petition further alleges that the Honolulu Plantation Company has filed its bill of complaint against the petitioner as guardian, and that the wards above mentioned for the purpose of having them declared naked trustees of the above mentioned real property for the use and benefit of the said company and for the purpose of having the same conveyed to it in accordance with such trust; that the estate of the minors is small, and that they are solely dependent thereon for their support and education, and that the petitioner desires to proceed with as little expense to them, in reference to the said matter and the said suit, as possible. Petitioner then prays that if the Court comes to the same belief that it entertains, that the said minors be declared trustees of said property for the use and benefit of the Honolulu Plantation Company, and that petitioner, as guardian, be authorized to execute a conveyance of the same to the said company in fee simple.

"When the petition was read I expressed doubt as to my authority in a proceeding of this character to grant the relief prayed, but stated that evidence which the petitioner proposed to offer might be received and that the entire matter would be taken under advisement.

"Counsel for petitioner then offered certain documentary evidence, which taken either separately or together, strongly tends to show that Kahookano never at any time acquired any beneficial interest in the property mentioned, and that he was selected as a mere conduit through which the legal and equitable title should flow to the Honolulu Plantation Company. But it can matter not how clear, certain, positive and convincing testimony may be in a particular case, if the Court is without jurisdiction to hear and determine the matter. It would not make the slightest difference that the testimony were overwhelming, or even that the allegations of that of the declaration were confessed in an assumed suit instituted in chancery; the Court would yet be without jurisdiction to hear and determine any judgment which it might assume to render would be void. This case is hardly parallel with the illustration given, yet some of the underlying principles are the same, and all that can be expected in any case is that the principle be developed.

"While satisfied beyond question that the petitioner, guardian, in this matter has acted in the utmost good faith, inspired by the very commendable desire to save its wards the cost and expense of defending a suit which, in its judgment, they cannot defeat. I yet think that any practice which tends to encourage the diverting of the infant's legal title to real estate out of the parents and of vesting the same in another or others, upon a purely ex parte and in camera proceeding is not to be tolerated. Such practice, in my belief, without a precedent in chancery, and I am unwilling to pioneer in blameworthy or making a bridge path which may at some time in the future enable unscrupulous or imprudent guardians to easily reach a highway in which, through collusion or lack of discretion, duty or want of judgment, the real estate of their wards may be vested in others without consideration and without a contest. No ex parte pro confesso can be rendered against an infant, nor can an infant be bound by any admission which he may make in chancery.

"This is a proposition which I have never heard denied or questioned, and it would seem to be clearly true that an infant cannot be bound by the allegations contained in his complaint or petition and particularly should this rule prevail where the necessary effect of such allegations is to divest him of title to property.

"Every proceeding to divest an infant of property to which he has the apparent legal title should be treated as hostile proceedings—strictissimi juris—and no inferences or presumption should be indulged by the Court against the infant's rights.

"There is nothing which is better calculated to develop the real facts in a case than a contest in a court of justice conducted in an aggressive manner, both parties constantly on their mettle, and such a contest is to be encouraged and invited where the property interests of a minor are at stake. While this proceeding would divest the Kahookano minors of an apparent title to real estate, yet they are not given parties thereto, either as plaintiffs or defendants. The petition is that of guardian alone. See Meek vs. Houghtalling, 7 Haw. 780.

"I am satisfied that I am without authority—jurisdiction to grant the prayer of the petition; and accordingly order that it be dismissed, and direct that the guardian defend the suit in equity instituted by the Honolulu Plantation Company against its wards."

## A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says P. P. Moran, a well-known and popular baker of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best medicine for children, as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

# SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends


## ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

## Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammation, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP all that is best for the skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, including Eruptions, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Agent: F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole African Depot: LEWIS & CO., Cape Town.



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\$10 and upward.

Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at

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CALL AND SEE OUR—

## \$10 Wheels!

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NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

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Accumulated Funds .... £3,975,000.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency in Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ..... 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,550,000

Total reinsurance ..... 107,550,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ..... 5,500,000

Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 25,000,000

Total reinsurance ..... 40,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 60 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.



